

TREND OF MORTALITY OF BREAST AND CERVIX CANCER IN THE BRAZILIAN CAPITALS FROM 1996 TO 2007

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Background and Aims: To analyze the trend in mortality from breast cancer and cervical cancer in Brazilian capitals from 1996 to 2007.

Materials and Methods: We calculated mortality rates for breast cancer and cervical cancer in Brazilian capital cities from 1996 to 2007, standardized for the Brazilian population and for the world's population. Trend analysis was performed using the polynomial regression model, considering the simple linear regression models, parabolic, exponential and third degree. It was considered as the best model, the one with the highest coefficient of determination (R^2).

Results: The cancer of the cervix showed a considerable reduction in the mortality rate in most capitals, although this trend is present in the opposite way in some cities. In opposition to this, breast cancer, most of the capital showed up with a high rate of mortality. Most of the trends for both was linear.

Conclusion: You could say that, according to the epidemiological transition, mortality from cancer of the cervix may be suffering a reduction on account of improvement in relation to adherence and completion of Pap smear, whereas the same ratios for breast cancer may show increased in recent years, the fact that cancer is related directly to the habits, lifestyles and culture.